Amusements, &c.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1869.

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The nomination of Gen. Adam Badeau as a member of the English Legation is a deserved compliment to a worthy and gifted gentleman. Gen. Badeau will carry into his new station culture, experience, and the personal confidence of the President.

The confirmation of Mr. Bailey as Collector of the Thirty-second District is a tribute to his integrity, tenacity, and courage. Mr. Bailey has triumphed over tremendous opposition. His new work is a great work, and we are sure that in the execution of its duties he will be worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the President and the Senate.

The work done by the House of Commons, yesterday, in the matter of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, shows the determination of the Government to perfect the measure as rapidly as possible, and the acquiescence of the opposition to the extent at least of an immediate consideration of the bill. The motion of Mr. Aytoun created some surprise, but we do not think it had any special significance.

We begin to suspect that the story about some uncomplimentary observations, said to have lately passed between the President and one of the Kansas Senators, had a substantial foundation. The rejection, yesterday, in the Senate, of the President's nominee for the Post-Office at Lawrence, Kansas, looks very much like what miners call a surface indication. But we have to note that the rejections of the Senate concern only the small-fry

Wm. Henry Wadsworth, nominated yesterday to be Commissioner under the treaty with Col. Wadsworth is one of the few Kentuckians able to find out what the war meant, or that it accomplished something; and his efforts on the stump for Gen. Grant were of signal value. Besides this, we have a long list of other nominations, including a Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Consuls, Internal Revenue officers, and one or two more gentlemen of high claims to the important office of Appraiser of Merchandise.

Mr. Perry Fuller comes once more to the surface. He and his co-laborer in the Lobby, Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., have quarreled; and, as of the cause of honesty is a gainer. Mr. Fuller had a refreshing interest in Louisiana Levee Bonds. He was likewise hopefully concerned about his successor, and thought he could make a good arrangement for staying down in New-Orleans. He wanted his friend to "get in" sundry good things; and affectionately remonstrated with him for missing sundry other good things; a neglect of opportunities which to the excellent Perry seemed almost like flying in the face of Providence. There is an unctuous richness about the whole letter which makes it eminently worthy of our first lobbyist.

Dispatches from St. Louis speak of an indictment against Gen. Burbridge of Kentucky, found by the Grand Jury, on the charge of having received bribes for his official conduct. We hope this matter will be brought to a prompt trial. The scandal about Burbridge has prominent candidate for the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, although the' fact must have been known, even then, to the dozens of United States Senators who made haste to sign his recommendations, that the gravest accusations, affecting not merely his capacity, but his integrity, were in circulation in St. Louis, where he had been sent on subordinate duty. These may have been very unjust-we want at any rate to see what the Court says about them, after hearing the evidence.

We wait for the evidence before believing the assurance of the Albany Democrats that there are signs of a conflict between the Governor and his party. Thus far they seem to out now, in fond expectancy have a most amiable division of the duties. They do the stealing, and he keeps up the respectable show outside. And because we still incline to believe that the understanding between them is perfect, we second the more of Summer. Every one will soon vote; and heartily Senator Folger's appeal for a prompt disposition of the bills which he has vetoed. | tation in Congress, must very soon be such as After these have accumulated until an oppor- the will of a majority of her people shall tunity shall have offered for the numerous interests affected to combine their forces, there will be the greatest danger of a solid Democratic vote for passing the bills over the under pupilage. Reconstruction is the door Governor's veto, and for enough "log-rolling"

the Ring should look to it that this be prevented. The way to do it is to push things. When a bill comes back vetoed, take it up promptly, and make an end of it.

The bill prohibiting non-residents from leas ing stalls in the New-York markets, which the Democrats have pushed through the Assembly, has the appearance of a bold black-mailing operation. A resident of New Jersey has a perfect right to carry on business in New-York; and it is certainly for our interest to attract commerce from every side. A great many of our market-dealers come from the neighboring State, where market-gardens abound. They pay us taxes on their business operations, and do a great deal to increase our wealth and cheapen the cost of provisions. If we adopt the exclusive policy, which even China has abandoned, we shall, of course, throw the market business into the hands of a monopoly, increase the expenses of living, and diminish the revenues of the city. The next step-and just as reasonable and legal a one as this-would be to prohibit Jerseymen from doing business in Broadway or Wall-st. Or, to simplify the matter, why should not the Legislature enact at once that no man who does business in New-York shall live anywhere except on Manhattan Island? In point of fact, we doubt whether the concoctors of this Market Bill expect or wish it to become a law. It strikes at a very valuable business, and a great deal of money can be made by bleeding the victims. The Senate had better stop this bit of rascality by throwing out the bill.

THE SEASON-THE WEATHER.

While we have reports of frosts at the South whereby the blades of the cotton-plant, just peeping from the ground, have suffered severely, we are blessed with the best of weather, at the North. The temperature is colder than is usual at this season; for there is still very much snow, especially in the woods and on our hills and higher tablelands; but this succession of frosty nights and sunny days is exactly what was needed to insure a very large yield of Maple Sugar, now particularly desirable because of the high price of Cane Sugar based on the Cuban Revolution. The air is still keen, even by day, which keeps back the buds and goes far to insure that good yield of Fruit which we have awaited for years. Such days are favorable to Spring work; and we cherish sanguine hopes that 1869 is destined to prove a year of signal productiveness. Of course, there is time yet for all manner of blights and disasters; but the omens are thus far propitious.

CLOSING UP THE WORK,

Congress has wisely devolved on the President the duty of providing for elections in the three States not yet reconstructed; and we are sure the work will be seasonably and fitly attended to. Let the crowd of office-seekers at Washington be allowed a few days more for final dispersion, and we shall then see proclamations addressed to the people of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, appointing a day of election in each, and prescribing the manner of voting on their pending Constitutions respectively. No doubt, it will be rendered practicable in each to vote for Reconstruction and against Disfranchisement, so that thousands will vote to return to self-government and representation in Congress who would refuse to do so if they were obliged therein to vote for the disfranchisement even of their friends and neighbors.

We see with regret, though without surprise, that many of the Northern journals which jusof the colored members from her Legislature, are now trying to "fire the Southern heart," and impel it to vote down the new Mexico, is doubtless the ex-Congressman of Constitutions, thus protracting indefinitely that name from the Maysville (Ky.) District. that anomalous Military rule which they affect so much to deplore. Because Congress has prescribed a ratification of the XVth Amendment and reserved the right to review the action of the States about to vote, they would have those States reject their respective Constitutions and thus remand themselves into

Military provinces. This is precisely of a piece with that suicidal action which did so much to justify distrust and severity on the part of Congress. Republicans cannot be expected to forget that the Blacks (and even the Yellows) were expelled from the Georgia Legislature, after they had served therein without objection for months, old, when people of a certain class fall out, by the votes of men themselves expressly disqualified by their own prominent participation in the Rebellion-men who owed their own seats to the forbearance of the very men they thus ostracised. Nor can it be so soon forgotten that the States of Georgia and Louisiana were made to vote against Gen. Grant last November by terrorizing a majority of the Blacks into voting against their own enfranchisement or not voting at all. In thirty or forty Counties, containing at least Fifty Thousand Colored voters, who had already exercised the Right of Suffrage in unanimous affirmance of their own right to be regarded and treated as men and citizens, hardly a dozen votes per County were cast for Grant and Colfax, and the returns were made to show a preponderance of a hundred to one for Seymour and Blair, when every one knew that a majority of the voters desired the defeat of those candidates. If Democrats have so soon forgotten this monstrous wrong, perbeen whispered long enough. He was once a petrated through Rebel conspiracy and persecution, they surely cannot expect that Republicans have done so. We could wish that Congress had been less exacting and suspicious in its new terms of Reconstruction; yet we cannot deny that those terms were abundantly justified by the action of the Rebel Democracy, even so lately as 1868.

We hope to hear that every lover of Peace at the South now takes this stand firmly and openly in favor of bringing leach of the outlying States forthwith back into their old places in the Union. Hitherto, thousands have held off because they hoped that the Presidential Election of 1868 would result in a Democratic pro-Rebel triumph; but that hope is now dead. To stand a different result in 1872, were absurd and suicidal. Let us have each State back in her place next Winter, and all proscriptions and disfranchisements must vanish like the dews the government of each State, and its represenchoose to have it. Nothing is to be gained, while every good result will be impeded, by voting now to keep three States indefinitely

measures, to secure the requisite majority. Re- closed by those to whom it affords the only publicans who want to defeat the schemes of access to self-government and the full recovery of their forfeited rights.

THE SHERIFF'S BILL.

Should this bill become a law, it will have the effect, no doubt, of driving all proceedings for the collection of debts into the Bankruptcy Court. But it would seem to be a pity that, for the sole purpose of paying Mr. O'Brien for "carrying the State," the whole massive and expensive machinery of our Courts should be paralyzed. We know that much injustice is done in our Courts-more perhaps than is done out of them-yet for the purpose of collecting plain, simple debts (so they be small), they have, notwithstanding all that is alleged of them, been of service to the community. For ourselves, we feel rather disposed to

observe this movement from a philosophical standpoint. First, as to what Tammany dare to do. Second, as to what our Senators dare to do. The courage of these respective parties is based, of course, upon what they believe the public will stand, and what the public will stand depends upon the virtue of the publie, and upon this rest our institutions. If a caucus of the Republican Senators were at once to be called, we should be able to find out what Senators are under contract with Tammany. He who should stay away, on no matter what pretext, would ever after be a suspected man. Of those who should attend, we doubt not every one would pledge his vote in opposition to the bill. There are Democratic Senators who cannot vote for it. If Creamer votes for it it will be under compulsion. If Nichols votes for it it will be because he is misled. If Murphy thinks that the 20,000 roughs commanded by O'Brien can confer on him the Gubernatorial nomination, the ought to know that there are other aspects of the case more appalling than the loss of a nomination. If the Governor carries out his policy against special legislation, he cannot sign the bill. But the frown of Tammany, which is political death, may overcome him. We shall see.

WATCH THE TAX LEVIES.

How much is a Republican Legislature going to vote out the public treasury for the support of the corrupt party that rules and plunders this city, and for its use at the next election? Two answers are given elsewhere in our columns this morning; between them the Legislature is to choose next week, or to make an answer of its own.

The Committee has only cut down our City and County Tax Levies a trifle over one million dollars. The Citizens' Association show how they may be fairly cut down over two and a half millions. We believe the legitimate expenses can all be paid with the sums estimated by the Citizens' Association, and that the extra million and a half allowed by the Committee is only a concession of that amount to the thieves of the Ring. Shall it be given to them? That is the question, and the sole question, for gentlemen in the Legislature to answer when they come to vote on these Tax Levies. We beg them to remember that they are responsible for every dollar which they authorize to be raised for extravagant or needless purposes -responsible not merely for the original robbery of the tax-payers involved, but for the contribution of this money to strengthen an organization conducted to perpetuate the

robbery. This question comes up in the Assembly next Tuesday. We have in that body a majority of twenty-four. Gentlemen of the majority! the people know that you understand the villainy of these tax levies, and can prevent it if you will. We give you fair notice that we shall hold every man of you to a strict account for your vote on every item. We are going to see whether the plunder of tified and applauded the fatal plunge backward | the City is to go on, and whether a Republican taken by Georgia last Summer in the expulsion | Legislature will openly pander to the shameless Ring. If you do, your constituents shall know it.

THE DUTIES OF SPRING.

Farmers and others who are connected with the industries of the months now before us, and which from the earliest days have been periods of activity and of hope, will do well ures may be avoided, at least so far as human undertaking so many ways are presented in which any act can be performed, and new conditions so tend to make the number still greater, that the mind is often perplexed and unable to decide with promptness and satisfaction. It is true that this embarrassment is less where long experience has given expertness, and where the duties of the season proceed with the regularity of a mechanism; still, it will be discovered that influences are at work to disturb, more or less, that which was supposed fixed; and in such cases it has been found that even a slight original modification exercises a marked influence upon subsequent operations. The truth is, all the affairs of this world are as fluctuating as the reflection of sunbeams on the shaded stream, and generally the best efforts will be rewarded as much from the sum of the general average of productions as from the gifted foresight. But the greatest advantage to be derived from foresight and from caution are to be experienced in the building of a man's general character, and while he reaps the products of fields, or receives the rewards of mechanical industry, he lays up within himself other fruits of no less value.

To study in detail all that relates to one's fields, or daily occupation, whatever it may be, will be as much a duty as a pleasure; and to the farmer the unfolding of leaves and blossoms, the humming of bees, the singing of the delightful influences of Spring, should be met by a corresponding outgrowth and activity in him who, as we are told, was created a little lower than the angels. The wise manager will consider, by such light as the age affords, and he will be unfortunate, or to be blamed, if he has neglected to seek it, whether the fertility of his fields is more than sufficient to produce moderate crops in favorable seasons; whether other and better implements, by which labor can be saved, are not required; whether the stock of animals on hand should not be exchanged, or improved; whether household conveniences are such as lighten care, and whether the members of the family are proptheir morals guarded; in short, such duties belonging to the farmer, and to the father of a family, are many and of constant recurrence, and they may be said to correspond, though in mankind in various stages of progress. A human being can exercise no higher quality

than in a careful survey of the objects subject to his control, and to be shaped to ends from which happiness is to be derived. The Ameriwhich opens into every possibility of meliora-

fore have occupied since society was formed, same region by flowing to the eastward of and the rights of property were respected. The Spitzbergen. Thus an open sea is perpetually contributions exacted by Government, and the various calls made for the well-being of the other people; while the advantage he enjoys in being a partaker of the skill of many ingenious men, the result of unwearied years of patient thought, as well as of the contributions made to morality and religion by wise and good men, should incite him to a habit of contemplation that he too may contribute to the general stock by presenting an industrious, intelligent, and well-ordered family, and such fields and such garden and orchard ground as any one belonging to his nation may feel a pride in beholding. Of course, when one aims to make such an exhibit, the practice of economy, of temperance, and of morality, will be indispensable, for upon these was founded whatever goodness lies within himself, and he will have the proud consciousness when his last days-days of weakness and of dissolving aspiration-shall come, and other, and better ones are immediately before, that he left much of immortality behind.

DWELLINGS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES. In the neighborhood of London, to which access is had by railway, a plan for providing houses for the better class of artisans is about to be put in execution. A plot of 24 acres has been leased for 99 years, on which 600 houses, with gardens attached, are to be built, some more costly than others, and it is in the plan that they are to be let at such a rate that in 21 years the occupant will become the owner, subject to a moderate ground rent for the remainder of the period. The work is to proceed forthwith, and already 300 houses have been applied for. The organization is a species of cooperation, assisted by capitalists, and it is declared that the investment is as certain of fair

returns as any other.

On the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of one of the buildings, the Earl of Shaftesbury delivered an address, in which he said that the people of England never would be in the condition he hoped for until every family had a comfortable sitting-room and three bed-rooms. His experience taught him that men become more sober and better members of society when they leave the infected dens of the metropolis. He had known drunkards, even, to reform on leaving miserable lodgings for better abodes. He hated the system in which six families lived in one building with one staircase. The Queen upon her throne was not more dignified than a sober, honest, and industrious man, bringing up his family in the faith and love of God; and he added that if he could see the workingmen of England brought to the condition to which he referred, he would be the first to propose universal suffrage.

These, certainly, are noble sentiments, and our capitalists and business men should be induced to place similar homes within the reach of the mechanics of our own city. Cooperation to this end needs the business tact as well as the pecuniary aid of business men to insure its success. A benevolent enterprise of this kind, if managed by fair business men, could not fail, because Providence always assists undertakings so conducted.

RECIPROCITY WITH HAWAII. We are informed that the American planters

and merchants of the Sandwich Islands, who are a large majority of the foreign population, desire annexation to the United States, and are ready to accept the burdens along with the privileges of such union; but they cannot just now realize this wish, because they are living under a constitutional King, the independence of whose Government is guaranteed by Great Powers; therefore they propose and urge the next thing-a stepping-stone to annexation-Reciprocity. They want to sell to us free of duty all their sugars and other pro buy of us all their imports, so that we and they shall trade together like people of one land. This will Americanize the Islands, and a thorough Americanization of the Islands will secure our interests in the Pacific, so that we need not be in haste about the question of annexation. England is not backward to Anglicize where her people get a foothold; and it carefully to consider all their plans, that fail- is asserted by well-informed American residents of the Islands that, if we do not now take wisdom has the power of averting. In every steps to Americanize them, England will Anglicize them. She has sent there a Bishop and an influential clergy; and an Australian line of steamships is to touch at Honolulu, that will accommodate sugars to reach a distant market and bring back Australian emigrants. In view of these statements, and if it be, as asserted, that we shall gain more in internal revenue than we shall lose on imports by this measure of reciprocity, the subject is deserving of the most careful consideration on the part of the American Senate.

THE ROAD TO THE NORTH POLE.

We have before us a copy of an address delivered recently in St. Louis by Mr. Silas Bent on "The Thermometric Gateways to the Pole." Apart from the scientific interest which attaches to the solution of any great geographical problem, the question of how to reach the Open Polar Sea has a particular attraction just now, when a new exploring expedition is fitting out in Germany. Mr. Bent is an ex-officer of the United States Navy. He has devoted a great deal of attention to the study of ocean currents, and has arrived at the conclusion that the only means of penetrating the Polar Sea is by following one or another of these great natural pathways. We have not space to explain his theory at length, nor to point out how far it has been verified by actual experience; it will be enough to say that he makes out a very strong case. The existence birds and the general awakening of nature to of great equatorial ocean currents in both hemispheres is a well-established fact. These currents have a constant direction westward. Meeting the continents which lie across their path, and changed in their specific gravity by the heat of the sun, they send off warm streams to the North and South-two in the Northern hemisphere, and probably three in the Southern. The latter we need not here consider. The former are the Gulf Stream, which sets in a northeasterly direction from the Gulf of Mexico along the coast of the North American Continent, but at some distance from the land; and the Kuro-Siwo, or Japan current of the Pacific, which follows an almost precisely similar course along the eastern shore of the Contierly instructed, their wants understood and nent of Asia. Portions of both these currents are deflected from the trunk, and, washing the western shores of Europe and America, give to the countries which they touch a temperature much warmer than that of corresponda less degree, to the beneficent oversight of ing latitudes on the Eastern coasts. It is a the Providence which considers the nations of carious fact, however, that while the warm current parts with its heat readily whenever it comes into contact with land, it does not modify the temperature of the adjoining waters, but flows on, isolated, so to speak, by the colder ocean around it. The Japan current can farmer should realize that he occupies a finds its way toward the Pole by the way of I. Social Science, by Henry C. Carey, is a work for students of Political Economy, especially those who are among the Republican friends of the several tion and improvement; let it not be sullenly higher position than any of his class ever be-

maintained about the Pole, where, but for this providential arrangement, the yearly accumulahelpless, are less burdensome than among any tions of ice would in time attain such thickness as to affect the equilibrium of the earth. Dr. Kane reached the shore of this sea after a long overland journey, and found its temperature to be as high as 36° above zero.

> But there must also be an outlet for the waters which flow into this open sea, and hence we find cold counter-currents setting southward, side by side with both the Gulf Stream and the Kuro-Siwo, and touching the eastern shores of America and Asia. There is such a current between Spitzbergen and Greenland, and there is another through Baffin's Bay. In some places-among others in Behring's Strait-it is well known that these cold currents under-run the warm hyperborean streams; hence we find icebergs borne across the Gulf Stream by this under-tow. Now the various exploring expeditions, according to Capt. Bent's theory, have all committed the error of trying to reach the Pole by sailing in the teeth of these cold, ice-obstructed, southward currents. The true course is to follow the Gulf Stream, keeping boldly to the East of North, past Spitzbergen, until the open sea is reached. In other words, the right way to find the North-West Passage is to sail in a North-Easterly direc-

> The new German expedition appears not to have adopted this plan, but purposes seeking a passage to the west of Spitzbergen. If Capt. Bent is right, we may therefore expect it to fail. It is announced, however, that a private expedition is fitting out in England, under the direction of Mr. Lamont, with the purpose of following the course Capt. Bent suggested, though we do not know whether this determination has been adopted in consequence of his advice.

"Shall women be elected to office ?" is a

question now undergoing a practical test in London, where no less a person than Miss Burdett Coutts has offered herself as a candidate for the place of Poor Law Guardian. What may be the lady's chances of success we have no means of judging; but she has obvious qualifications for the place, combining practical philanthropy with capacity for business, and the place is one for which a woman seems remarkably well fitted. If public charity could always be doled out by a woman's hand, it would be more grateful, more effectual, and less costly. Englishmen would hear no mere of the horrors of workhouses. Paupers would no longer be treated worse than convicts. And with this improvement, there would also be a more economical and judicious administration of charitable funds, for women have the best knack of saving in small ways and a quick eye to distinguish real from feigned distress. Some years ago The Spectator coined a very happy phrase when it suggested that government would be much more carefully administered "if "the House of Commons had a wife." There is a function of government in all civilized countries which corresponds to the functions of a housewife. The care of those who by crime or misfortune are incapable of taking care of themselves is, or ought to be, analogous to the supervision of a family; and for most of the details of this work we dare say even our own country will ultimately discover that women are much better qualified than men. Such a woman, for instance, as Dorothy L. Dix would make an admirable Commissioner of Charities and Correction-not to say a good warden of Sing Sing, or keeper of the City Prison.

The Evening Post asserts that certain rich importers are favored and enriched by our present high rates of duties on European manufactures, and thereupon proceeds to ask: "Now, who pays Mr. Carey for laboring to keep up the high taxes on imports, which throw this advantage into the hards of the British importer? What percentage does he get on the 'hundred thousand dollars in gold."

does he get on the 'hundred thousand dollars in gold,'
the payment of which in duties shuts the less wealthy
American importer out of the market! How much does
he get of this British gold, for asserting in the newspapers
that British gold is paid to those who insist that people of
small means and working people should be relieved from
the present shamefully burdensome and expensive system of taxation!" -THE TRIBUNE agrees to procure from Mr.

Carey explicit and truthful answers to every one of the above questions, provided The Post will procure and print, or hand over to be printed in these columns, a full and accurate list of the contributors to the funds of the Free Trade League, with the amounts contributed by each respectively, so arranged that the public may see exactly how much of that fund has been supplied by foreign manufacturers or "wealthy importers," and how much by our own "people of small means and working people," in whose interest The Post professes to be active.

Is not this a fair proposition? Is it not reasonable? Who is afraid to let the truth be

Whisky men hereabouts are in trouble. The New-York dealers think more money is needed to secure the amendment to death of the Excise law: the Brooklyn dealers refuse to respond with their share of the required contributions: the new Internal Revenue appointments frighten the Ring; and finally, the Commissioner comes in with an order about collecting the tax on spirits in Class A and B warehouses that seems to them nothing but barefaced persecution. They must not despond so soon. Worse remains behind.

The Sun suspects that Mr. Greeley procured the appointment of Mr. Charles A. Dana for General Appraiser at this Port, in requital of the zealous, persevering efforts of Mr. D. to have Mr. G. appointed Minister to England. The Sun is utterly mistaken. Whatever the obligations of Mr. G. to Mr. D., he has never sought to requite them by promoting or impeding the aspirations of the latter to office.

H. S. Evans, editor and proprietor, for 34 years, of The Village Record, sails for Europe in the City of Brooklyn to-day. Mr. Evans is a journalist of wide reputation, and we wish him a pleasant voyage.

The closing quotations of the European markets, yesterday, had not reached us at the hour of going

SENTENCE OF A MURDERER.

Worcester, Mass., April 16 .- The jury in the ease of David Dore and Josephine La Flamme for the

nurder of the husband of the latter at Dudley in April, 868, returned a verdict of not guilty. Bartholomew O'Donnell of Milford, indicted for the nurder of Bridget Murray in October last, pleaded guilty of nurder in the second degree, and has been sentence to the State Prison for life. The Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle gathers the

following interesting facts from an old book called the Collector's Exports from the Port of Portsmouth to the Southern Ports of Europe, Africa, and the West Indies." The record begins in 1770, and extends to Oct. 10, 1775. It says that most of the vessels employed were small-more than seven-eighths under 100 tuns. Some schooners and sloops of 20 and 25 tuns cleared for Africa and the West Indies. The ship William, Capt. John Salter, of 80 tuns, was built in 1770. A large number of ships were 100 tuns each. The ship Fanny, Capt. Main, of 60 tuns and eight men, cleared for Africa, Oct. 8, 1773. The largest vessel